

TRAVEL.—The Buffalo Express of the 3rd
 "We have seldom, if ever, at this period
 witnessed such a rush of travel. The boats
 and railroad cars are crowded with passengers,
 who are hurrying to and fro in pursuit of busi-
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Commissione
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AMIN, Harriet,
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Smily, Dave, Gu
Jenny, Letty, Bo
Lucyda, Bo
Owen, Matilda, Na
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THOMAS REID
Feb. 19, 1859-slwts.

Valuable Negro W
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the making it dependent upon any other subject.

Mr. Foote's motion for a select committee was then laid on the table, temporarily.

In the House, on the 8th, Mr. Vinton attempted to get through a resolution authorizing the President to detail thirty seamen and such officers as he may think proper to Mr. Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The slavery question was then taken up, and Mr. Wallace of S. C. freed his mind on that subject. The burden of his discourse was that the non-extension of slavery is abolition in disguise. Mr. Johnson of Ky., followed in a speech against separating the admission of California from the Territorial question, and pledging Kentucky to fight if she is dishonored by Northern fanaticism.

Mr. Kaufman tried to get a vote of the House against the movements in New-Mexico for an organization of that Territory independent of Texas, but failed. Finally a motion was made by Mr. Conger of N. Y. to cut down postage to a uniform rate of 2 cents on paid and 5 on unpaid letters and to abolish the Franking Privilege. The Post Office Committee promised soon to introduce a bill to the same purport, and the subject was then dropped.

On the 9th, Mr. Volney E. Howard, formerly of Mississippi, and now M. C. from Texas, gave the House notice of an amendment to Mr. McCLENDEN'S Slavery Compromise bill, providing that, if Texas should not consent to relinquish her claim to the better part of New-Mexico, then no Government shall be organized in New-Mexico to have jurisdiction on this side of the Rio Grande; and if Texas shall consent, for cash in hand, to surrender her claim to New-Mexico, then the law of Texas establishing Human Slavery shall prevail in said Territory until the same shall be admitted into the Union as a State! This is the coolest of all the propositions yet made by the Slavery propaganda.

The Trade in Human Beings.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Natchez Courier of March 12, in which we find, under the head of 'A Mighty Rally for the Cause,' the proceedings of a large public meeting, called for the purpose of sustaining the National Conference in opposition to the project of the Nashville Convention. Among the signers of the call were the owners of hundreds and thousands of slaves, who regard the Union as the great safeguard of their favorite institution. In the same paper we find the following advertisements, which will show the nature of the traffic which derives its support through the operations of the U. S. Constitution. No wonder that those who are engaged in this infernal trade should rally in support of the Union.

Commissioner's Sale.

John Bacon, et al., vs. Robert Cox, Administrator of the Estate of Filmer W. Green, dec'd, et al. In Southern District Chancery Court, to June Term, A. D. 1850. Pursuant with a decree made at the December term, A. D. 1849, of the Southern District Chancery Court, held at Natchez, I, as the Commissioner of said Court, will, on Monday, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1850, sell the following real and personal property, to wit: "All that part of the Springfield Plantation on which Filmer W. Green resided on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1840, situate in the County of Jefferson, which lies on the west side of the South Fork of Coles' Creek, bounded on the North by lands belonging to the estate of Roger Dixon, deceased; on the West, by the estate of Mrs. Laura Luminda Cox; on the South, by lands belonging to the estate of Pleasant Elam, deceased; and on the East, by lands belonging to the estate of said Filmer W. Green, nine hundred acres, more or less, with all improvements thereon; which said tract of land is to be sold subject to the dower interest of Mrs. Juliet W. Green, widow of Filmer W. Green, deceased.

The following named negro slaves, or such of them as are now living, with their increase born since the 1st day of November, A. D. 1840, to wit: Louis, Abel, Sam, Gerard, Levin, Priscilla, Moses, Alfred, Jim, Harriett, Peggy, Shadrack, Lydia, Minerva, Avery, Huldly, Emily, Dave, Gus, Handy, Tony, Letty, Bob, Si, Eliza, Lucinda, Boggs, Lindy, Jenny, Bob, Jr., Henry, Candis, Matilda, Narcissa.

The following stock, or so much thereof as is now living, to wit: 1 Stallion, called Major Tomo; 60 head of Horses, Mares and Colts; one Penny; 150 head of horned Cattle; 10 yoke of Oxen; 200 head of Hogs; and 45 head of Sheep.

Also, the following other property, or so much thereof as is not worn out, or been destroyed, to wit: 2 Wagons and gear; 21 Plows and gear; 1 Barouche and gear; 1 Side Board; 3 Looking Glasses; 8 Tables; 10 Beds and Bedsteads; 1 Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The above sale will be made at the late residence of Filmer W. Green, deceased, in Jefferson County, Mississippi, upon these terms: The personal property on a credit of one and two years; the purchasers will be required to give bonds with good and sufficient security, payable to said commissioners, bearing interest at 6 per centum from the day of sale.

THOMAS REED, Commissioner.

Feb. 19, 1850-s.w.

Valuable Negro Woman at Auction.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, a likely negro woman, 23 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer. 23 for no fault. Terms, cash.

JAS. N. STOCKMAN, Auc'r.

Another Lot of Negroes.

Will receive from Richmond, Virginia, by the 15th inst., a lot of fifty likely negroes—some of whom are two splendid seamstresses. I invite the attention of all persons in want of such labor, to this lot, as I shall sell them for a small advance upon Richmond cost.

JOHN D. JAMES.

* Wilkinson Whig copy three times.

Notes of Travel at the South. No. II.

Apology.—Natural Advantages—Ignorance of the North and of Abolitionists—How Northern Travelers are treated—Southern Morals—Concluding—Religion.

NEW GARDEN LA., 3d, mo. 28, '50.

DEAR FRIEND, O. JOHNSON:—Some apology is due for the non-appearance of my second letter until this late date, which I will make by stating that The Bugle containing my first did not come to hand until two or three days ago; until I sent it I did not know whether my "sketches" would be interesting. My only motive in giving them is to stir up anti-slavery people to more active effort in behalf of the wretched, helpless slave.

Nature, in her profusion, has done much to render the country through which I passed beautiful. Its various scenery and its balmy atmosphere make it a blessed land; its natural resources have a tendency to make the citizens wealthy, but they derive a very small part of the wealth they do acquire from the sources hinted at. In some places in Ala. iron ore and coal occur in such vast quantities that the wants of the entire South could not exhaust them in an age, perhaps not in ages, yet they remain comparatively undisturbed.

The generality of Southern people entertain very erroneous opinions of Northern men. They think all who reside north of Mason and Dixon's line to be abolitionists, and when such pass through their country they view them with a great deal of scrutiny. I may remark, that not one man in twenty among them knows really what an abolitionist is, or what kind of an opinion and practice it requires to constitute an anti-slavery man. I found some who seemed to think that the abolitionists were associated together for the purpose of "stealing negroes" through agents supposed by them to be kept dodging about through the South for that purpose.

Apprehending their property in danger, it is not strange that they should have "Vigilance Committees," clothed with an authority transcending all written law. While in the State of Alabama one of these honorable committees did us the honor to examine our letters, with the benevolent motive no doubt of seeing whether their contents were such as would be suited to our capacities. Not knowing what casualty some of our friends might have alluded to, we concluded that it might be as well to leave our letters in the hands of these worthy gentlemen, and accordingly did so. Immediately after our return, we made some inquiry of a wealthy and intelligent friend of ours residing in that neighborhood relative to the fate of our unfortunate letters, and what kind of a sensation their contents produced upon the minds of those who read them. His reply has just come to hand, and as it throws light on this part of the subject, I will give it in his own language. "So soon as the contents of the letters were known, all excitement subsided. My citizens are jealous of their rights and will maintain them. They claim nothing which belongs to another, and they will not submit to an interference on the part of others with their rights and interests when unconstitutionally encroached on.... Under the present excitement pervading our country, you must not blame, nor complain of my citizens for being watchful and even jealous of rights which we have good reason to know there has been an almost untiring effort to trespass upon by some of the brethren of our Republic." While speaking of the latter part of the subject, it is but justice that I should state, that they sometimes had the kindness to let us see those which had been directed to us after they had read them, but we did not uniformly find them so kind.

When I undertake to speak of the morals or rather immorals prevailing among the majority of the people among whom we were mainly, I am constrained to number profane swearing, intemperance and concubinage among the leading features of public and private character. Card-playing, horse-racing and cock-fighting are honorable pastimes and innocent amusements. It was not an uncommon thing to hear a dozen or twenty oaths from a man in spending an evening with him, uttered, not under any excitement, but from habit; and yet this same individual would sustain, among his religious neighbors, the character of being an honorable, high-minded gentleman. I heard the sentiment uttered more than once that there was no getting along with negroes and mules without swearing.

I should think three-fourths of the people with whom we lodged were in the daily practice of drinking spirituous liquors.—They generally look upon totalitism as a species of insanity, and "cannot see how any man can keep house without the good critter." We were informed that their elections in some localities turn upon a whiskey barrel. Each candidate must have his liquor on the ground, and he whose "red eye" holds out longest gets the most votes. Many affairs and murders grow out of this vice; these are of so common occurrence that they produce very little excitement; at the worst they are merely "ungentlemanly affairs."—We heard recitals of murder cases almost every night. Sometimes they were said to have occurred some months since, and some times only a few days or weeks previous. I might give many incidents of this nature in detail, but I am unwilling to shock the sensibilities of your readers by such horrid recitals.

In Pickens Co., Ala., some Methodist gentlemen told us of a game that had recently gone off near them called a "gander pulling." The manner in which it was conducted was to pull all the feathers off an old gander's neck, tie his feet to a limber pole so high that his head could just be reached by a man on horseback; his neck must be "greased," and the one who took the prize must pull his head off while riding at full speed; and to prevent his making any halt to get the gander's head, two men are stationed by the pole to whip the horses as he passes by them.—On this occasion, said our informants, two men were killed in an affray and the old gander lost his head.

Concubinage, so far from being dishonorable, is practiced by many of the most wealthy citizens of that country. We saw many slaves, perhaps two or three thousand, and it was our united judgment that not twenty among them were clear blooded Africans. But I think we saw five times that number who would by strangers be recognized as white persons. Some of the most beautiful women I saw in New Orleans were on the negro trader's table. Some of these would compare very favorably with the finest belles of our Northern cities. While in St. Clair Co., Ala., we came to the knowledge of a man who had abandoned his wife's society, kept her a prisoner on his premises, occasionally gave her a "cowhiding," and kept one of his slave women as he should have kept his wife. There is so much of something akin to this incident existing among slaveholders that domestic happiness is a stranger in nearly every white family where there are any slaves. I have been considerable among our Western people; some of the happiest hours of my life have been spent by their firesides in witnessing their social enjoyment; but I am constrained to say that those spent in the families of slaveholders were very different. At such times my ears have often been assailed by stormy words, and sometimes by expressions from woman's lips so indicative that they would offend the grossest of my readers were I to give them a place among these 'Notes.'

After saying what I have in reference to the morals of the Southern people, I need not occupy much space in speaking of their religion. I apprehend that they are a religious people; if their own opinion is to be taken for anything they certainly are. I spent 12 Sabbaths in the far South, but did not attend the first meeting of any description. The reason was that I did not find one in reasonable distance. I may say that I was anxious to "pass by and behold their devotion," having seen the inscription to the god of oppression indelibly marked on every altar.—We were informed that a very large proportion of the citizens never become members of any religious society, and many that are members are a disgrace to the church, common humanity and everything else that has any claim to common goodness. I saw a zealous Methodist in that country, who was in the practice of chatechising his negroes every Sabbath, and then if they had been guilty of anything he deemed worthy of punishment, he would put them in his cotton press, run the screw down on them, and let them remain while he was gone to worship the Lord.

PROF. WEBSTER.—The effort to procure a commutation of Webster's sentence will be very powerful. Many believe him innocent, and many more that he was illegally convicted.—The family are inconsolable, but the report that one of the daughters had become a maniac is false. Webster himself is said to be reconciled to his fate. He has selected an Orthodox Clergyman as his spiritual adviser.

The friends of Dr. Parkman have paid Littlefield, the janitor of the Medical College, the promised reward of \$3,000.

Speech of Senator Chase.

We have read with some care the speech of Hon. SALMON P. CHASE of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate, on the great topic now before the country. As a history of the action of the government on the question of Slavery and its extension, it is exceedingly valuable. The argument in favor of the Wilmot Proviso is unanswerable both as it respects the rightfulness of the measure and the expediency of exercising it. Mr. Chase shows, too, conclusively, that by the operation of that clause of the Constitution which gives the South political power in proportion to the number of the slaves, the course of the National Government has been constantly downward. And yet he is for the continuance of the Union, and compares it to the arch of heaven, 'disclaiming all' thought that it can ever decay or fall.' The speech is carefully elaborated, felicitously arranged, exhibits a good deal of logical power, and there are some passages which may perhaps be termed eloquent; but it has not the moral force and will not stir the heart like that of Senator Seward. Still, we are glad that Mr. Chase has lifted up his voice against the schemes of compromise which have befuddled so many Northern members of Congress, and that he stands ready to go to the very verge of the powers conferred upon the government to restrict the institution of slavery within its present limits.

Notice.

JOSEPH A. AND RUTH DUNDALE'S Post Office address, until the first of Fifth month, will be Brownsville, Pa.; after that, until the first of Eighth month, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa.

A Homestead Exemption Law has passed the Legislature of New York. Good.

Plan of Political Action.

ROCKY HILL, near Brushville, L. I., April 10th, 1850.

FRIEND JOHNSON: I perceive that you misunderstood me entirely by the remarks you made on the note I sent you some time ago. In order to put you right I herewith send you a copy of a letter I have sent to Gerrit Smith, and to Garrison and Douglass, that will show where I stand in the matter. If you publish any part, please let nothing appear except enough to show what my views are on the business.

Yours truly, as ever, in the cause of humanity and universal love,

GEORGE DOUGHTY.

ROCKY HILL, near Brushville, L. I., April 18th, 1850.

FRIEND GERRIT SMITH:

I am an utter stranger to you personally, but have ever admired your disinterestedness and great energy of character. I was much pleased that you attended the Syracuse Convention last winter. I of course do not approve of all that was done there; or, in other words, I think the time might have been better employed in consulting and taking counsel what to do, and how to do it, and how to get the means to do it with, than in discussing the meaning of abstract questions, the result of which will probably do very little good.

I hope you will attend the Anniversary of the American Society, and your friends with you.—I am in favor of political action—I have ever been in favor of it. I think that the same trouble and expenditure cannot be laid out where else so profitably as this—and by this means compel politicians to do Anti-Slavery work. In the first place, I propose to agitate the country thoroughly by petitioning Congress to tax slave property enough to pay at least the wages of the members that have their seats in consequence of slave property. This seems to be so reasonable that I think great numbers would sign such a petition; and as this property is represented, I see no good reason why it should not be taxed. It is especially represented, and what good reason is there why it should not be especially taxed sufficient at least to pay the wages of the members or representatives that hold their seats in consequence of their slaves? A petition of this sort, generally circulated, I think would do a mighty Anti-Slavery work. In addition to this, I propose to circulate a pledge something like this: "We the undersigned do solemnly and sincerely pledge ourselves that we will not vote for any man that is willing to allow a fugitive slave to be sent back." This I think is all that ought to be included in a general resolution, but where it will bear, and people will sign the pledge, I approve of including many others. By this means we shall act politically, and holding the balance of power politically, it may so happen that one may chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight; and you and your friends will be ten thousand times more likely to get the power to do what can be done under the Constitution than you would by forming a party.

A negative pledge will have nearly all the advantages of a positive one, and I see no good reason why all non-voters and all—may not sign it. This kind of a compromise I think ought to reconcile all parties. You act politically, as I think, in the most effectual way, and the Garrisonians do not promise at all positively to vote—now if the slaveholder is deceived as to them, and thinks they will vote when they will not, I should be very sorry to undeceive him.

My reasons for petitioning Congress for this thing are many. In the first place, I think that people will sign a petition for that purpose more readily than they would to abolish slavery; and the next reason is, if Congress taxed slave property for one purpose and for one reason, they might for another, and this would teach the people generally that Congress had power to legislate on the subject of Slavery. I could enumerate many more reasons, but your fertile imagination can point them out much better to you than I can. My reasons for the pledge are also many. In the first place, I learn that Cass, Clay, Webster, and many other leading politicians are desirous to have fugitive slaves sent back, and Giddings, Hale, Seward, and many others will not allow them to be sent back. I think that those who sign the pledge will strengthen our friends, and weaken our enemies, is certain. Another reason is, that in calling on persons to sign the pledge the whole subject of slavery will naturally come up for discussion.—Another is, if it is possible, to unite and harmonize the abolitionists—that we can all harmonize, though we may not all agree as to the best means to accomplish it. In order to carry out the above, I propose to raise a fund expressly for the purpose of publishing the number and names of all that sign the pledge in at least two of the leading political party papers, as advertisements if they cannot be published in any other way in each County in the State—and for that purpose I pledge \$50 to carry it out.

Yours, truly, in the cause of Humanity,

GEORGE DOUGHTY.

SLAVERY IN N. GRENADA.—The President of the Republic of New Grenada, in his recent Message to Congress, regrets that he cannot present a project for the immediate extinction of Slavery, and suggests a change in the funds destined to that end; at the same time he mentions honorably the efforts made by private citizens in their desire to see this important end soon attained. On the last Anniversary of the National Independence, and on other similar occasions, the President says a great number of manumissions were accomplished, and exclaims: "O, that in place of the great expense for luxury and ostentation usual on anniversary days, this happy custom might everywhere be adopted! No good work could be so propitious in the eyes of the Divinity, none more worthy of an enlightened and Democratic people!"

—It seems that President Lopez does not regard Slavery as a social or political blessing, and is not anxious to mention any equilibrium between it and Freedom.—N. Y. Tribune.

News of the Week.

European Intelligence.

THE SOCIALISTS IN PARIS.—The triumph of the three Socialist candidates in the election at Paris, for the National Assembly, has created a profound sensation all over Europe, and will again disturb many promising plans which were being quietly hatched at the various reactionary Courts. The total number of votes given on both sides, shows the extraordinary importance attached to the struggle. The registered electors were 353,509, and the aggregate of votes given was 260,198. Carnot, the highest on the Socialist ticket, received 132,797. In the provinces, the success of the Socialists has been less complete. The vacancies to be filled up were 28, and they have only secured 18.

AUSTRIA.—Executions are still going on in Hungary. A Colonel Hauk has just been put to death at Arad. He was one of the editors of a liberal paper called the Constitution, and the Austrian antipathy to paper and type will therefore account for his fall. At the same time Baron Berner, the Catholic Bishop of Grosswarden, was sentenced to be hanged, "for yielding a ready obedience to the orders of M. Kossuth's Government." This sentence, however, was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment in a fortress. With regard to the refugees, intelligence has been received that Kossuth and his wife, and fifty eight of his colleagues left Shumla on the 15th of February, under the escort for Kutahia in Asia.

ROME.—The return of the Pope was positively said to be fixed for the 1st of April—subsequently altered to the 7th, on account, probably, of the peculiar games associated with the 1st—but at that time the democratic victory in Paris was not known. It is now, of course, improbable that the appointment will be fulfilled. The Austrians, it appears, have already pushed forth troops to Rome, in order, it is averred, to maintain a joint occupation with the French. All contrivances of this sort, however, will for a time be disturbed.

Notices.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY, the Seventeenth of May, 1850.

At no moment since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise have the devoted zeal and earnest efforts of its advocates been more needed than at this. The American Society stands now as it did at the beginning, the sole enemies, through all the United States, to the system of AMERICAN CHATEL SLAVERY.—The magnitude of its work, and the importance of the obstacles in the way of its accomplishment are yearly made more and more manifest, as every party and organization that have hoped to struggle against the SLAVE-POWER by consenting to compromise with it, successively retire from the contest either glorying in successful treachery or submitting to shameful defeat. A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue with Slavery is the demand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF EVERY SLAVE, and that such a consummation can never be attained so long as we maintain a political Union with SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Northern boundary of the slave States is the same to-day that it was when the American Society came into existence; its Southern is extended Westward and Southward, embracing vast and fertile territories sufficient to insure its existence for centuries to come. It is something to be thankful and hopeful for that this extension has not been without a struggle, and that that struggle becomes daily more and more earnest and determined. It will be entirely successful when the North is awakened to the conviction that the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY will alone determine its extension—that a Southern and Western boundary will no longer be contended for when its Northern is destroyed.

THE ABOLITIONISTS of the American Society alone are devoted to this work. The Annual return of the Anniversary of their organization should remind them, each and all, of the duty they have assumed, and the responsibility which they have recognized as their own. He who does the most to make its action and its voice the most efficient will have only done the least he ought to do.

The meetings of the Society will be continued, as usual, for three days. The place of meeting will be named in future notices.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres't.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, }

Meetings for J. W. Walker.

Westfield, " 20th & 21st, (Quarterly
Saville, " 22d. Meeting.)
Montville, " 23d & 24th.
Copley, " 25th & 26th.
Deerfield, " 27th.

At all the above meetings will commence at early candle-light, except on Sunday, when they will commence at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.

Rocky River A. S. Society.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Rocky River A. S. Society will be held at WESTFIELD, Medina Co., on Saturday and Sunday, April 20th and 21st. J. W. Walker and Samuel Brooke will be present, and it is hoped that Oliver Johnson and other speakers from a-broad will also attend.

Columbiana and Mahoning A. S. Society.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Columbiana and Mahoning Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the GROVE meeting-house, near New Garden, on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, May 4th and 5th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the day first named. A general and punctual attendance is desired.

RACHEL TRESKOTT, Sec.

Universal Suffrage.

At a meeting of the friends of reform, from Randolph, Marlborough and vicinity, held in Marlborough, Stark county, Ohio, for the purpose of inducing the extension of the right of SUFFRAGE to all adult members of society, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a call for a mass meeting, to deliberate on the subject, and adopt such measures as may seem best adapted to the attainment of this end.

The fact that a Convention for the revision of our State Constitution is to be held in Columbus on the 6th of May next, that the question most sacred to a free people—EQUAL SUFFRAGE to adults, without regard to sex, color or condition, will be submitted to that body, and that it may grant to, or withhold from more than half the adult citizens of this State, those political privileges which are now exercised only by the minority, demands the immediate and decisive action of all who would banish those odious political distinctions, that now do so much to mar the prosperity of society, and tend so directly to retard the progress of our race.

You need no argument, fellow-citizens, to convince you that it is both dishonest and dishonorable for the strong to despoil the weak; yet to what extent has this not been permitted by our Constitution and laws. The free white men of this State have, by the laws they have enacted, become the virtual robbers of those who have the same natural rights—the same responsibilities, and the same general interest in the happiness and welfare of society as themselves.

That this question may receive at least a part of the attention its importance demands, we call upon the inhabitants of the surrounding Counties to meet en masse in SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio, on the 20th of April, 1850.

E. BROOKE, I. PIERCE,
M. R. ROBINSON, J. PANTON,
E. WILEMAN, H. L. BROOKE,
WM. McLAIN,
March 27th, 1850.

BOWDITCH'S WORK.

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